

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

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## AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—MISS MULLON.  
NEW YORK AQUARIUM.  
PARK THEATRE—OUR BOARDING HOUSE.  
WALLACK'S THEATRE—MY AUNT DOR.  
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—THE DANCING SCHOOL.  
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—THE PRINCESS ROYAL.  
BOOTH'S THEATRE—VIRGINIA.  
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—CHILDREN'S CARNIVAL.  
NIBLO'S GARDEN—ANTHONY AND CLOTHIER.  
GERMANIA THEATRE—VERDI'S RIGOLETTO.  
EAGLE THEATRE—CROWN OF THOIRS.  
STEINWAY HALL—THOMAS' CONCERT.  
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—PAINTING.  
BOWERY THEATRE—THE JAC.  
PARLOR THEATRE—THE JAC.  
COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE—VARIETY.  
OLYMPIA THEATRE—PANTOMIME.  
THEATRE COMIQUE—VARIETY.  
HILLER'S THEATRE—PANTOMIME.  
NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.  
TOWN HALL—THEATRE.  
TIVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY.  
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.  
EGYPTIAN HALL—VARIETY.  
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DR. WALKER.  
BROOKLYN HALL—PANTOMIME.  
BROADWAY THEATRE—OUR GIRL.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1877.

## NOTICE TO COUNTRY DEALERS.

The Adams Express Company run a special newspaper train over the Pennsylvania Railroad, leaving New York City at a quarter past four A. M. daily and Sunday, carrying the regular edition of the Herald to New York, and the Philadelphia edition to Philadelphia at a quarter past six A. M. and Washington at six P. M.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather at New York to-day will be warm and cloudy, with rain.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was very active and there was a great improvement in all the principal active stocks with the exception of the coal finances. Panama advanced 20 per cent and Pacific Mail recovered almost all its loss of Tuesday. Gold opened at 104 1/4, advanced to 105 and closed at 104 3/4. Government and railroad bonds were generally lower. Money loaned at 4 1/2 per cent on call and closed at the latter quotation.

W. M. T. IS STILL "at home" at his old quarters in Ludlow street.

EMMA MIXE is still being actively courted. Her suit is a very long and expensive one.

THE INTERESTING STATEMENT is made that the City Chamberlain has paid in a large sum due as interest on city deposits.

OFFICER NAYLOR was evidently mailed yesterday when on trial for clubbing a citizen. His own head may be hit this time.

THE COLLEGE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION is actively preparing for the ensuing season, which is expected to be a very interesting one.

HOUSE AGENTS may learn a profitable lesson from the proceedings before Judge Daly yesterday. It was a new way to collect bad debts.

THE CONFESSION OF TIME, as occasioned by the different public clocks in this city, is to be corrected in future, and by a very simple process.

HOW DECEITFUL ARE APPEARANCES is clearly shown by an article in our law reports to-day. It is nothing new, however, that thieves often look like honest men.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS is the Brooklyn price for clubbing a citizen; at least that is about the sum that Patrolman Ryan will have to pay for his pleasant use of the locust.

BECAUSE A HORSE IS LAME is no good reason for the arrest of the person having the animal in charge. At least this is the opinion of some eminent jurists whose views we publish to-day.

STEALING MONEY LETTERS to maintain appearances in a militia regiment is the latest phase of embezzlement. False pride is bound to have a fall, and young men should profit by the lesson taught by the facts in this case.

THAT "GARBETT," the passenger on the steamship Victoria, is really Mr. A. Oakley Hall there can now be no question. He has been seen by the London correspondent of the World and admitted his identity. Mr. Hall is described as being broken down in mind and body, a statement his many friends will receive with deep regret.

OUR SAVINGS BANK SYSTEM is fully explained in the Herald to-day. It will interest all classes to learn how these institutions are managed, mismanaged and ruined. This is one of those cases where a little knowledge is not a dangerous thing. The more we know about the internal economy of our savings institutions the better it will be for everybody.

THE WEATHER.—The high barometer in the St. Lawrence Valley on Tuesday has moved eastward over Nova Scotia and is rapidly followed by the depression referred to in yesterday's Herald, and which is now central in the lake region. This disturbance promises to be a peculiar one, inasmuch as it presents novel variations of pressure and temperature in and around its area. It would seem to be a twin disturbance, the division between the two areas of low pressure being a slight barometric ridge. A rain area of considerable extent accompanies the depression, which will cause the Missouri and Upper Mississippi to rise. The thermometric gradient descends sharply from St. Louis northward, and this, with the differences of pressure in the Lower Missouri Valley and central districts, indicates the possibility of local tornadoes in that region. The same may be said of the Eastern Gulf and South Atlantic States, where the atmospheric equilibrium is also much disturbed. Heavy rains prevailed yesterday from Texas along the coast to North Carolina and over Tennessee and Georgia. The east winds were very variable within comparatively small areas, and indicated in connection with the thermometric differences conditions favorable to the development of local disturbances. We will therefore await with some interest reports from the regions referred to. The Mississippi, upper and lower, and the Missouri have risen. The Ohio and Cumberland have fallen. The weather in New York to-day will be warm and cloudy, probably with rain.

## Financial Policy of the New Administration.

The Southern question, which met President Hayes at the threshold, and has thus far engrossed both his own attention and that of the public, is in a fair way toward an early and satisfactory settlement. The really great question on which the success or failure of this administration is staked remains to be grappled with. The Southern problem would have been in any event transient. It would have solved itself if the President had not wisely solved it. It was not in the nature of things that the local governments of the Southern States should continue to be controlled by military interference from Washington. General Grant did all that any President could do in that direction. In spite of his persistent efforts every State government in the South, with only two doubtful exceptions, passed out of republican control during his administration. It is so obvious that South Carolina and Louisiana would have followed suit, even if President Grant had remained in power, that he explicitly gave them up before his retirement from office. It is to his credit that, instructed by his own unfortunate experience, he tried to smooth the path of his successor by publishing to the country his impression that the policy of military interference in the South is disapproved by the people and played out. President Hayes has wisely decided to keep himself out of the Southern entanglements which gave his predecessor so much trouble and annoyance. It was inevitable that South Carolina and Louisiana would have slipped the noose of Hayes as all the other Southern States slipped the military noose of Grant. The new President has prudently spared himself the mortification of his predecessor by a voluntary relinquishment of what it was impossible for him to hold. But he has done nothing which General Grant would not have done had he remained in office for another four years. It would have been absurd and suicidal for the new President to have persisted in a policy which his predecessor on retiring from office was constrained to acknowledge as a mistake.

The Southern question having been virtually disposed of before Mr. Hayes has been a month in office, his attention and the attention of the country will henceforth be directed to a paramount question of greater difficulty and complexity. The financial condition of the country is simply deplorable. All our business interests have languished since the great panic of September, 1873. It is the chief duty of the government to redeem the country from this depressing stagnation. This is the one great problem to which Mr. Hayes and his advisers should direct all their sagacity and energy. If they fail to solve it his administration, despite secondary merits, will be a deplorable failure. To rectify the finances and revive business is the formidable and mighty task laid upon this administration. If it fails in this Mr. Hayes is a failure. If it succeeds in this Mr. Hayes will rank as one of the most important benefactors of his country.

In any just estimate the Southern question and the civil service question are insignificant in presence of the overshadowing financial question, which comes home to the pecuniary interest of every citizen. The great object of hope is a revival of business prosperity. If the administration of President Hayes does nothing to promote this it will be condemned for the greatest fault with which a government can be chargeable—failure to "understand its epoch." The one paramount need of the country is a revival of business. If the new administration cannot contribute to this it will prove an utter failure. We would fain hope that the financial question may be pressed upon the attention of Congress at the approaching extra session, with an urgent recommendation by the President for immediate action.

On this important class of subjects the Secretary of the Treasury has a responsibility almost as great as that of the President himself. The President's attention is necessarily distributed through the whole wide range of administrative questions. He cannot be expected to have the same vigorous grasp of foreign affairs as the Secretary of State, the same minute knowledge of the army and navy as the heads of those departments, nor the same complete mastery of financial questions which is justly expected of the Secretary of the Treasury. All that we can ask of the President is that he put competent experts at the head of each department. In forming his Cabinet there is no selection which should have given him so much soliloquy as that of the Secretary of the Treasury. With the exception of the Secretary of State the other heads of departments perform routine duties. In the present state of our foreign relations the Secretary of State is not an important officer. The exigencies of the government are very different now from what they were during the civil war, when the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury were the two main pillars of the government. In that dark period we were in constant danger of a foreign war, which would have been fatal to the preservation of the Union. The able and dexterous management of Mr. Seward, which spared us that ruinous calamity, is even more worthy of grateful commemoration than the services of Mr. Chase in finding resources for paying our vast armies. But at present the Secretary of State has no dangerous channels to navigate, whereas the Secretary of the Treasury is confronted with problems as difficult as those which met Mr. Chase. Unless there should be a change in our foreign relations, of which there is no prospect, the Secretary of the Treasury will be, next to the President, altogether the most important officer in this administration. If the President has made a mistake in selecting this officer it is the greatest of possible blunders. If Mr. Sherman is equal to the demands of the situation it will be a great thing both for his own reputation and the public welfare. No question with which this administration will have to deal is so important as the finances.

Is Mr. John Sherman equal to this position? If his courage and decision were as unquestionable as his experience we should

have no doubt. If he fails he cannot plead the baby act. No man in public life has had Mr. Sherman's opportunities for mastering the fiscal questions with which he is now called to deal. He has been Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate for sixteen years. The corresponding officer of the House of Representatives has been changed again and again during that period. While Mr. Sherman has been serving as Chairman of the Finance Committee there have been seven different Secretaries of the Treasury. It was the duty of each of these to study our national finances during the brief period while he was in office. But it has been the duty of Mr. Sherman to study these questions continuously while so many Secretaries of the Treasury, of whom he has been the most important adviser, have come in and gone out. Who can be expected to understand our fiscal questions if Mr. Sherman does not? Measured by mere time he has bestowed five times as much attention upon them as Secretary Chase, the ablest finance Minister of whom he has been a contemporary. If Mr. Sherman fails it will not be for lack of opportunities. He has been in one of the most important financial positions for a longer period than any other man since the organization of the government. If there be any reason to distrust him it is from doubts of his energy and courage rather than his want of experience and opportunities. We sincerely hope that Mr. Hayes has not made a mistake in selecting the most important officer of his administration.

Secretary Sherman must deal efficiently with two problems—resumption of specie payments and refunding the public debt at a lower rate of interest. Neither subject is new to him. He should be as fully prepared to develop his policy at the extra session of Congress as he can ever be. We have very distinct ideas of what he ought to do; but it is not our province, but his, to devise a financial scheme suited to the present exigency. If he thinks he needs further legislation either for refunding the public debt or for hastening specie payments, let him ask it of Congress at the approaching extra session. It is the plain duty of the new President and his Secretary of the Treasury to give the country some idea of what it is to expect of the new administration on the most important subject within the province of the federal government.

## The Municipal Amendment to the State Constitution.

The call of citizens for a meeting in Steinway Hall on Saturday to urge the passage of the constitutional amendment is so respectfully and unanimously signed that we expect a large attendance. It is the plain duty of this Legislature to pass the amendment and thus submit it to a thorough public scrutiny. The responsibility of proposing a question for discussion is very different from the responsibility of finally deciding it. If the present Legislature indorses the constitutional amendment the only effect will be to bring it up for more mature discussion and deliberation in the Legislature which meets next winter. Even an approval of the amendment by the next Legislature will not make it a part of the constitution. The effect of indorsing a constitutional amendment by two successive Legislatures is merely to submit it to the people of the State for their ratification or rejection. The first Legislature which acts upon it should therefore be very liberal and tolerant, especially when the proposed amendment has been recommended by a commission of such pre-eminent ability and character as that of which Mr. Evans was a member. We regard their plan for the government of cities as excellent. At any rate there is so much to be said in its favor that the people of the State should be allowed to pass their judgment upon it. The points of the plan are—first, spring elections; second, making mayors responsible by allowing them to appoint and remove their subordinates; third, an efficient restriction on the power of cities to contract debts; and, fourth, putting the authority to raise taxes and make expenditures under the direct control of the taxpayers. We agree with the Municipal Commission that these changes would be salutary. If the people of the State shall think otherwise we will bow to their judgment; but we insist that the Legislature shall give them an opportunity to decide the question. We hope, therefore, that the Steinway Hall meeting on Saturday may be imposing enough to command the attention of the Legislature.

## Where Is the Money Dumped?

The Street Cleaning Bureau officials assign as a reason for the filthiness of the streets and the accumulations of decomposing garbage that taint the air in every part of the city the want of a dumping ground—that is, unless the Legislature or the Common Council will secure a suitable place for the deposit of the city refuse, the streets must remain as they are, a disgrace to New York and her people. But the public is getting curious about this Street Cleaning Bureau, and desires to know where it dumps three-quarters of a million per annum while leaving the streets in their present horrible condition. No matter what difficulties beset the officials in disposing of the ashes and garbage, we have never heard from them any complaint about inability to spend the people's money. They must have a spacious dumping ground for dollars, whatever they may have for dirt. Now, we have already pointed out to this money dumping bureau a plan for getting rid of the garbage by cremation. Their only response is a request that some twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars be placed in the hands of Tom, Dick or Harry for scientific experiments, or, in other words, to be dumped somewhere for somebody's benefit. The kitchen maids of New York and Brooklyn have made all the experiments necessary. We therefore do not need any at the public cost. Truly, in no other city in the Union would such a scandalous disregard of duty on the part of its officials be permitted or practised. These men possess no initiative whatever. They are like wasteful machines that require winding up every day to make them perform any

duty. They are the creators instead of the abaters of nuisances, and should be dealt with as such. If with the dumping of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year we cannot get rid of the city dirt more economy should prompt the Board of Apportionment to withhold an appropriation that serves no useful purpose, but instead fosters a system that is only another expression for doing nothing, dirt and dishonesty combined.

## Quoting Bismarck.

There is every likelihood that opinions and sentiments in Berlin adverse to Prince Bismarck have so far prevailed with the Kaiser as to excite him on the point whether the imperial will was his own or his Chancellor's; as to which of the two, in fact, is Emperor. All that is known of the Kaiser's mind fully supports the notion that he is not superior to this kind of vanity; that he believes himself, and means that the world shall believe, that he mainly is the author of the great successes of his government. Princes of mediocre capacity have always been the victims of this sort of pique; this has always been the "bee in the bonnet" of crowned men who have barely had sense enough to stand still and permit the great geniuses gathered about a throne to go ahead and do great things. In the coincidence of the two great men, Bismarck and Von Moltke—the one even greater in diplomacy than the other in war—there is seen a repetition of what occurred in France when Talleyrand and Napoleon Bonaparte were on the scene at the same time. Bonaparte was the great soldier of the age, and there was no man in Europe who could cope with Talleyrand in those mere devices of diplomacy with which his name is most associated, or who was so clear and so strong in his perception of the principles that underlie all politics. If these two men had been nominally in the service of any dull hereditary prince of the line of Bourbon that sovereign would have been the analogue of the Emperor William, and the cases as to the personal elements would have been precisely parallel. But it would have been the tradition of the monarchy to assume that all the genius was the King's, as it is now the tradition in Prussia; and it is highly probable that the King might have believed it as the Emperor does. From this relation of the Emperor to the Prince it is not difficult for the elements inimical to the great Chancellor to inspire the sovereign with an idea that any repetition of the Von Arnim story in the case of Von Stosch would be more than unfortunate; to represent the Prince's savage assertion of his dignity as a mere explosion of irritability—a result of a failing perception of the proportions of things—an evidence that he is overworked and needs rest. In this train of ideas the assumption that his conduct is due to the invalidity of his intellectual operations would, perhaps, be resented by the Prince as an addition to the indignity, and if he consented to put his withdrawal from public life in that form it would be an admission that he regarded the adverse elements as too potent even for his strong grasp. Against Bismarck there is, doubtless, in Court and Cabinet, the spirit of jealousy and hidden antipathy generally that is commonly felt by people of fair and average capacity against one whose genius belittles them. They will be glad to have him out of the way, and the Emperor will assent because not disposed to attach its real importance to Bismarck's services. But Bismarck's work is less than half done. It is not a question who will continue it, for the inimical elements are committed to the policy of undoing it; and the calamities and confusions that will follow may fill the mind of the Emperor, if he lives a few years longer, with some doubts as to who created the present German unity.

## Cutting Down Salaries.

The bill in regard to the courts of this city, which is a sort of court omnibus bill, may be all right in its general provisions for the reduction of court expenditures, but we are of opinion that the reduction of the salaries of judges is not a good measure of economy. It is one of those economical steps that imply a panic on the subject of public expenditures—steps that defeat their own purpose and make no progress toward the right end, but defeat such progress by raising new difficulties and discrediting the movement toward economy. Any man who is a good enough lawyer to occupy a place on the Bench in this community is worth all the salary he gets. Judges have never been paid too much in this country. If there is any economy to be effected in the administration of our courts, as we believe there is, that economy must consist in cutting away the superfluous parasitic growths which form about the courts, which swell the aggregate figure of the cost of a court to such a point that the salary of the judge becomes by comparison a small item. It is the "patronage" that we want cut down, not the pay of the judges. And this is a good principle in all measures toward public economy, not to cut down the salaries of necessary officers, but to dispense altogether with such as are unnecessary.

## Betraying His Party.

It appears, on the authority of several grave and reverend signors, that President Hayes is "betraying the republican party;" that he is not applying in the government the principles of those who chose him for his office, but the contrary principles; that he is giving effect not to the will or the aspirations of the party that supported him, but has practically gone over to the other party. All this is said particularly with reference to the President's course on the cases of South Carolina and Louisiana; and it is a point upon which some democratic journals agree with some republican journals; while both fully agree with Wendell Phillips. If what is said in this vein is true it is not to the honor of the republican party. In his course toward South Carolina and Louisiana the Executive restores the law to the authority the people have always intended it should have. Intrigue and corruption, indifference to the law, defiance of the right, had produced in those States a condition for which there was not only no warrant in the law, but which was in open, flagrant, recognized violation of the law of the land. The President simply reverses that state of facts and

sets the house in order. If the restoration of the supremacy of the law over facts that only the law should control is the betrayal of any party the sooner that party is betrayed the better for all reasons.

## Is There a Nigger in the Woodpile?

We have indorsed the proposal to abolish the Department of Docks and make a bureau of the Department of Public Works. But an examination of Senator Morrissey's bill looking to this object leads us to suspect that it is a mask intended to conceal a juggle. Be its purpose what it may, it is one of the most illogical and incongruous bills introduced during this session. In sailor's phrase, "it looks one way and rows another." The people of the city have been under the impression that the merging of the Department of Docks in that of Public Works, making the former a bureau of the latter, would put the docks under the direction and control of the Commissioner of Public Works. Mr. Morrissey's bill does nothing of the kind. It looks too much like a deceitful and misleading pretence. Its real drift and whole effect is to transfer the powers of the Dock Department to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. This may be a good measure or a bad measure, but it is a measure disguising itself under a cloak. Its proper and fitting title would be, "A Bill for Making the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund Commissioners of Docks." We detest crooked legislation. The bill in question, while professing to reduce the Dock Department to a bureau in the Department of Public Works, and while giving the appointment of its chief officer to the Commissioner of Public Works, makes that officer a mere servant of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. It does not permit him to perform a single act of any importance without their approval, and it exempts him completely from supervision or control by the department of which his office is nominally made a bureau. The Commissioner of Public Works will have no more authority over him after his appointment than the Police Commissioners or the Commissioners of Charities. What a preposterous farce it is to pretend to create a bureau in one department of the city government, and, at the same time, give the whole control of that bureau to an outside body! It is natural to suspect that such an absurdity in legislation conceals a job.

As an accompaniment of this strange bill another is offered which passed the Senate on Monday, reconstituting the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund who are to be really a Department of Docks under another name. The Mayor and Comptroller are to be two members, and the City Judge, the Chief Justice of the Superior Court and the Recorder are each to appoint one. If two of these latter three should be opposed to the Mayor and Comptroller the other one would be really Commissioner of Docks in virtue of his casting vote. Has the bill some individual in view whom it aims to clothe with this power? If there is such "a nigger in the woodpile" he will be dragged forth and exposed before this juggling bill can pass.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Bull's horns are now out going. Bustles are now made with hinges. Dr. Mary Walker does not wear cotton in the knees. This is the best season of the year to examine mouse traps.

Baron Franz von Podewils, of Germany, is at the Hoffman.

We shall soon have April showers not unaccompanied by thunder.

The Swiss are importing American boots, probably for interviewing interviewers.

Mr. Francis G. E. Denys, Third Secretary of the British Legation at Washington, is at the Everett.

A hard money journal says that the policy of the government should be to pay up. We like paid up policies.

In London helplessly drunken people are called "infants" by the police. Why not call the police baby jumpers?

"Goth" says that the humorous paragrapher is a moral and mental dwarf, that his mind is an ash-heg, and his language poppycock.

The bilious youngster now struggles under his mother's left arm as she tries to jab the sulphur spoon into his mouth, and says, "The dose takes it."

Boecker weighs 150 pounds, without any silver in his pocket, and he ought to sigh—

To the spirit its splendid conjectures;  
To the flesh its sweet despair.

In Berlin there is a movement to place a certain number of cows in dairies and under supervision of hygienic authorities, for supplying selected milk to babies.

The buds on the peach trees begin to laugh and grow fat with verdant pleasure, and the time is only five months distant when a boy may crack 400 peach stones in a week and sell them for a cent.

Louisville Courier-Journal.—"When a man of the name of Edmund goes to Boston to live he becomes Edmunds. What becomes of the more familiar Jones is not known." Sometimes he becomes Jane's.

This is a noble weather, and as the gentle housewife sits looking at the grass which stretches its tiny green fingers into the soft sunshine, she occasionally dubs her scissors by trying to saw off a gob of maple sugar.

Governor Daniel L. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, arrived at the Astor yesterday morning. In the afternoon he paid a visit to a friend in the upper part of the city, and, after dining, took the evening train for Washington.

Mrs. Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina, although a lady of elegant accomplishments, is not socially received by the old native families of that State, because these families feel that if they should really practise reconciliation they might not have time to talk about it.

Says an English critic, "The most magnificent picture that Titian ever painted was painted to measure, to fill the end of the great Council Chamber in the Doge's Palace at Venice, and the picture is of an awkward irregular shape, to allow space for the two doorways at the end of the hall."

Dr. G. W. Frost had a dream in which he saw the location, near Springfield, Mass., of a gold mine. The dream returned to him. A hundred-foot shaft has been sunk, and a small streak of gold has been struck. The spirit which is working through Dr. Frost calls itself "Old Hill," formerly a California miner.

The paragraph has its enemies as well as its friends; but surely the light, frivolous and sometimes wise quips, that one may see at a glance over his fork and over his coffee—little bites and sips of sense and nonsense—are easier to read and to digest at breakfast than a three-column State paper or the frightful details of a murder. The elephants of journalism should not utterly despise the humming birds that fly from flower to flower; because the humming birds do not always despise the elephants.

Evening Telegram.—"Mr. Martin Farquhar Tupper sailed today for England without having been interviewed upon a certain important particular, which we are surprised the literary papers should have overlooked. Mr. Tupper is nothing more than a good old man, with a passion—if a man at once so good and old can be said to have a passion—for putting into the form of verse certain words which he conceives to represent thoughts and sentiments. He is a remarkable instance of the success of incompetence, the triumph of platitudinarianism."

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

## BISMARCK'S RETIREMENT.

All Europe Discussing Its Causes and Consequences.

## RESTING FOR THE HOUR OF TRIAL

The Eastern Situation and the Prospects of Peace.

## AN ENGLISH MINISTER ON THE PROTOCOL.

English Iron in America—The Pope's Health Improving.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, April 5, 1877.

The retirement of Prince Bismarck is still the subject of discussion here and on the Continent, and the newspapers are all full of it. It has thrown the Eastern question for the moment into the shade, and people at least feel a sense of relief to find that one remarkable event has occurred in Europe to break the wearying monotony of those endless and apparently resultless negotiations between the Powers on the subject of Turkey and her discontented subjects. What the final results of the great Chancellor's temporary retirement—for it can be only temporary—may be it is impossible now to foresee, but as no German statesman can by any possibility be set up as a rival to him, it is admitted that, in or out of office, his influence in Germany and in Europe will be still paramount. The leading organs of public opinion in the various European capitals have each their version of the affair, but they all agree as to the main facts.

## PRESS COMMENTS ON THE RESIGNATION.

The *Provincial Correspondence*, of Berlin, a semi-official journal, states that Prince Bismarck asked to be relieved from his official position because his health was seriously impaired. The Emperor's decision has not been given, but a prolonged leave of absence will probably be granted, which will relieve the Prince of all participation in public affairs. The *Paris Temps* asserts that Bismarck will content himself with a six months' furlough. He wishes to leave to others the responsibility of deciding the Eastern question, should Russia determine to have war. A Berlin dispatch says:—At the Emperor's request, Prince Bismarck leaves his resignation in abeyance during his year's absence. Prince Bismarck declares that his present health incapacitates him for work, and that he feels attendance at Parliament an intolerable burden. General Von Stosch, Chief of the German Admiralty, and Prince Bismarck are on good terms. It seems that the Von Stosch incident was not the cause of the Prince's retirement. The provocation is supposed to be of an earlier date—something which occurred at court. It is understood Prince Bismarck will visit England during his retirement. According to another despatch it has been decided that the heads of departments will provisionally discharge the duties of the Imperial Chancellor during Prince Bismarck's absence.

THE CAUSE OF HIS RESIGNATION.  
A despatch from Berlin to the *Times*, discussing Prince Bismarck's resignation, says:—"Prince Bismarck's motive was probably complex. His health is by no means good, and his influence on Prussian domestic affairs very limited, owing to the traditional independence of each Cabinet Minister, while the concentration of affairs in the hands of an imperial administration is impeded, not only by the resistance of the minor governments, but also by opposition proceedings from the chiefs of the various Prussian departments. As, for instance, two gentlemen appointed by Prince Bismarck to the direction of the new Central Railway Department have successfully resigned because their communications were neglected by the railway departments of individual States. As was concluded from Prince Bismarck's language on the occasion, the Von Stosch affair made a deep impression upon him. General Von Stosch is a German, not a Prussian Minister, and as Prince Bismarck has always endeavored to break Prussian traditions in the organization of German bureaus and to assign the chiefs of the German departments to a strictly subordinate position under the absolute control of the Chancellor, General Von Stosch's independent bearing must have appeared like an attempt to transfer the deprecatory Prussian system to German institutions. Whether the Prince's withdrawal was directly occasioned by this affair or not, there is little doubt it has been indirectly occasioned by his unwillingness to endure official friction greater than his health could well support."

THE TIMES ON BISMARCK.  
The *Times*, in a leading article, after commenting on Prince Bismarck's well known difficulties relative to internal affairs, says:—"It cannot be overlooked that Prince Bismarck's retirement is simultaneous with the acceptance of the protocol. Prince Bismarck's power naturally prompts men to connect his retirement with the greatest event in contemporary history." *The Times* considers the idea of separating the various offices hitherto held by Prince Bismarck will tend to strengthen the elements of particularist opposition. "It war breaks out in Europe Prince Bismarck must return to the helm, as we have no evidence that there is any other statesman in Germany. The proposed distribution of offices is, indeed, described as provisional, which may mean that it is to take effect until Prince Bismarck returns to take care of the Empire, and there is, indisputably, a danger that a struggle of independent departments, each claiming freedom from the control of any other, may provoke administrative anarchy requiring his presence for its cure."

## SPARING HIMSELF FOR THE HOUR OF TRIAL.

The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent says the Emperor must decide in a few days. The Reichstag reassembly on the 10th, and its ascent must be obtained to arrangements which the Chancellor's absence for a year would render necessary. Such a long furlough must produce many inconveniences and difficulties. On this account Prince Bismarck insists upon being relieved of all his duties, wishing to spare his powers for the time when Europe may be in danger. The correspondent refers to an article in the *Berlin Post* on this subject, which is considered to have been inspired. This article concludes:—"We believe the Empire will still have to stand the severest test, and that the hour of trial may be nearer than is generally believed. It is Bismarck's duty to spare himself for that hour."

## THE PORTER'S REMARKS.

A correspondent at Paris, writing on March 30, says:—"Amidst all the fluctuations between hope and fear one thing is becoming clear that the men who are responsible for peace or war, such as the Sultan, Makhom Damad and Said Pacha, are earnestly and even anxiously desirous for peace. They have good reasons for this. The government does not issue more than 3,000,000 Turkish pounds' worth of paper money lest it should become utterly worthless. Provisions for the army, although they